CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1832. [NO. 798.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

ENTERTAINMENT,
At Smithfield, N. C.

GEORGE P. LOVICK respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the Town of Smithfield, and has taken the large and commodious House, on the corner next to the River—where he has opened a *House of ENTERTAINMENT.* Having been engaged in the occupation for several years, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

Smithfield, July 26, 1832. 92-4w.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 6th, 1832.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of CAMPBELL & McNAIR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Hugh Campbell, Jr who is authorized to grant discharges for the same, and all persons having claims against the concern will also present them to him duly authenticated for settlement.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
Fayetteville, July 31, 1832. 91-6w.

NEW GOODS.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr., grateful for past favors informs his friends and the public generally that he will still remain at the old stand on the north side of Hay street a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a full supply of *Fall and Winter GOODS,* which will be sold for Cash as low as at any store in town

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Fayetteville, July 31, 1832. 91-6w

TO LEASE,
For one, or for a term of years,

THAT spacious and elegant MANSION on Gillespie Street, with extensive Stables, Garden &c. attached, late in the occupancy of John A. Cameron, Esq. It is well calculated, both from its location (being beautifully situated and convenient to the business part of the Town) and the extensive accommodations it would afford, for an Hotel or private Boarding House. For terms, which to a good tenant for a term of years, will be moderate, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent,* &c.
Fayetteville, July 30th, 1832. 91-4w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Plantation whereon he now resides, situate 35 miles from the town of Fayetteville and 6 miles from Sampson Court House, containing 1000 acres of LAND, of which about 300 acres are cleared and under good fence. There are on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Granery, Stables and a Grist Mill, all in complete repair. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton, and a very considerable portion of the good Land is still in a forest state. There is no situation in the county more healthy.

Terms made known on application to
JOHN H. HILL.
Sampson County, July 24, 1832. 91-8w.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst., two Negro men, named SAM and PETER, both about 25 or 26 years old. Sam is about six feet high, stout and well made, speaks quick when spoken to, a little inclined to stutter.

Peter is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, rather spare made, speaks slow and rather inclined to lisp. The above negroes were brought to this State last December, by H. Slaughter, from Wilmington, N. Carolina, where I apprehend, they will endeavour to return. The above reward of $50, will be given for the delivery of said Negroes to the subscriber, or in any safe jail, so that I can get them, either in this State, North or South Carolina, or $25 for either of them.

SARAH DENTON.
Macon, Geo. July 17, 1832. 91-4w.
Chronicle, Augusta; Telescope, Columbia; Observer, Fayetteville; and Wilmington Recorder, will publish the above four weeks and forward their accounts to the Advertiser Office, Macon, for payment.

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
925 Kegs Nails and Brads, from 4d to 40d,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
30 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.

ALSO, An Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines.

July 24. 90-tf

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by
H. HORN.
July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 10. 88-tf.

Book Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock of
BOOKS & STATIONARY
of Mr. Jas. Hadlock, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in this new line of business. He has ordered a large additional supply of Books and Stationary, and of the various Fancy Articles usually found in Book Stores, which in a few weeks, he hopes, will enable him to offer to the public a Stock worthy of the Town, and of the extensive back country with which it is connected. It is his intention to sell at reduced prices for Cash.

He has now on hand, Latin, Greek, and English School Books, a few Medical Works, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Hymn Books, in great variety, N. Carolina Law Books, Blank Books, best and common Letter and Cap Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Superior Razors, Surveyors' Instruments, &c. &c.

Orders for Books will be forwarded, and new Works always procured with as little delay as possible.

The Store will remain for the present, opposite the Planters' Hotel, foot of Hay Mount

E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT
TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.
H. W. Banman,

WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.

New York, June 26, 1832.

N. B.—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w.

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine
Samuel Baker, M. D, Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T. Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
July 16. 90-t1N.

To Gentlemen of Industry,
ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 14 miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about

17,000 Acres of Land,

and a grand set of **MILLS,** just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact or in prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water-power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre.

Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.

Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.

The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon, about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats.

On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling Houses, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.

About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill.

The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description.

Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.

Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock.

ROBERT FLOURNOY.

P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market. R. F.

July 12. 90-3m

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th inst., the Subscriber was appointed President and Agent of said Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from Fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandize from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care as follows, viz: "To the Agent Henrietta St. Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats

JOHN CRUSOE, *Pres't & Agent*
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. July 16, 1832. 89-2m
☞ Six weeks in Salisbury Journal, Hillsborough Recorder, and Greensborough Patriot.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,* for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.
June 12, 1832. 84-3m.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.
May 29. 82tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having a large family, and solely depending on his own exertions for support, intends moving to the West, hereby offers for sale his well known stand in Waughton, N. C. three miles East of Salem, containing about two and a half acres of land, including a frame Dwelling House, and House of Entertainment, Store House, Kitchen, and other outhouses, Stables, all in good repair, &c.; a good Garden, and a Well, perhaps not excelled for good water in the State, the basin being entirely rock. Some lots containing fruit trees. Also, a small assortment of Goods, Groceries and Hardware. Those desirous of being in possession of a healthy situation, would do well to view the premises. There has been no sickness in my family in 24 years, (one case of bodily infirmity excepted.) Also, a small Plantation in good repair, and containing upwards of 200 Apple Trees, all grafted. Perhaps a better selection of good fruit cannot be found. All of which I offer low. Those inclined to settle in these parts are invited to call.

P. TRANSOU.
Waughtown, N. C. July 3. 88 6w pd.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.
July 16.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. [80-tf.]

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
Octobe 25, 1831. 51tf.

WILLKINGS & CO.,
Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING,* well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

Just Received,

MAYNARD & NOYES' Superior Liquid Ink, per gallon or bottle,
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Carpenter's Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla,
Carpenter's Syrup Liverwort,
For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 24. 90-tf.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

There have been so many applications for the following law of Congress, that we have concluded to publish it.

An ACT Supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the 15th day of May, 1828, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding in any case the pay of a captain, in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, State troops, volunteers, or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorised to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousaad eight hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States, providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorised attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure; by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or soldier entitled to the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner, and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed; and, in case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, annual payments, directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue during the period intervening between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the death of such person shall be paid to his widow, or if he leave no widow, to his children.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, or marines, who who served for a like term in the naval service, during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.

Approved, June 7, 1832.

Waste cannot be accurately told, though we are sensible how destructive it is. Economy, on the one hand, by which a certain income is made to maintain a man genteelly; and waste, on the other, by which on the same income, another man lives shabbily, cannot be defined. It is a very nice thing; as one man wears his coat out much sooner than another; we cannot tell how.—*Johnson.*

From the Greensborough Patriot.

Ashborough, July 27, 1832.

In accordance with a request from the friends of Gen. Jackson, in Chatham County, to call a Convention of Delegates, representing the advocates of the present Administration, in the Counties composing the sixth Electoral District, to be held in this place, on this day, the following Delegates appeared:—

Randolph —Jesse Bray, and Col. Joshua Craven.
Chatham —None.
Guilford —Col. Jesse M'Cuistion, Geo. Albright, Esq. and Thos. Carbry.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Col. Craven, Chairman, and Thos. Carbry, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is much to be lamented that the friends of Gen. Jackson, in this State, are differing widely in opinion, as to the person who out to be run on the Jackson Ticket for Vice President;—that the supporters of the present Administration are divided into two seperate and distinct parties—one of which adheres to Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, and the other to Martin Van Buren, of New York, each of which claim to be the exclusive friends of Gen. Jackson:—that *each* of these parties—"united" in relation to the Presidency, but "divided" in regard to the Vice Presidency—insist that the *other* shall drop all hopes of obtaining the vote of the State for their respective favorite;—that these conflicting views, lead them, not unfrequently, to abuse each other with such virulence, as to widen the breach between them, and distract the Jackson ranks in this State; and that the cause in which both these parties pretend to labor, is daily sustaining an irreparable injury. And,

Whereas, The question—"Who shall fill the office of Vice President of the United States"' is properly a question for the people to determine—we believe it to be our imperious and dispensable duty to adopt such a course in relation to this subject, as shall concentrate the whole force of the State, friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, and to the republican principles by which he has regulated all his executive acts. Thus, and in no other way, can the designs of his enemies be frustrated; whose aim is to "divide and conquer." Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is expedient to form a ticket throughout the State, for Andrew Jackson, without inserting the name of any candidate for the Vice Presidency; that a blank be left in the ticket for the name of a person to fill that office; that each voter in the State fill said blank to suit himself; and that the Electors named on such ticket, be instructed and required to vote for the person as Vice Presicent, who shall thus receive the greatest number of votes from the people.

Resolved, That the course marked out in the above resolution, be recommended by this convention, to the friends of both candidates for the Vice Presidency, Barbour and Van Buren—and also, to all the supporters of Andrew Jackson, throughout the State; and that it be earnestly recommended for the two parties to meet on this neutral ground; to be careful in future; and "fall not out by the way," lest "evil come upon them" as a "thief in the night."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, nothing can prevent Gen Jackson from obtaining the vote of this state, unless it be bickerings and dissentions among his friends; and that the deep laid plans of his enemies, to defeat his re-election, can easily be defeated by unity among ourselves.

Resolved, That John M Morehead, of Guilford, be be appointed as Elector for the district, composed of the counties of Chatham, Randolph and Guilford; and that he be instructed to vote for the person, as Vice President, who shall have received a majority of the votes of the freemen of this state—*and no other.*

Resolved, That if the friends of Barbour and Van Buren do not compromise, as above recommended snd fix upon *one* ticket; the firm friends of Gen. Jackson are requested to do so.

Resolved, That Wm. Underwood, Esq. of Chatham, Col. Joshua Craven, of Randolph, and Dr. John A. Mebane, of Guilford, be appointed a committee of vigilence and correspondence, to carry the object of these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the people of North Carolina, Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, as a suitable person to hold the office of Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be communicated, by the Secretary, to the Central Barbour and Van Buren Committees:—as also to the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, for publication; and that all the Editors in the State, be requested to copy the same in their respective papers.

JOSHUA CRAVEN, *Ch'm.*
THOMAS CARBRY, *Sec.*

From the Greensborough Patriot.

CONVENTION.—Our readers will recollect that we published a Communication from Amos Weaver, in our paper of the 18th ult., calling upon the people to meet in the Court House, in this place, on Thursday the 26th ult., for purposes therein mentioned.

The citizens met accordingly, to the number of about fifty. Jonathan Parker, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. Swaim appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting, and the necessity of a radical change in the Constitution, particularly in relation to the system of representation, were stated at length by Mr. Weaver. He advocated an unlimited Convention to be called by the people—the Constitution as amended by said Convention, to be approved by a vote of the people before the old Constitution is given up.

On motion, a Committee was appointed, consisting of John A. Gilmor, Jesse M'Cuistion, Jas. Neely, Amos Weaver, and Alfred E. Hanner, with instructions to prepare a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense and objects of the house, and report to next meeting.

On motion of Amos Weaver, the house adjourned to meet again on Thursday the 2d of the present month, August.

Beware of Counterfeits!—We find the following in the Maryland Republican of Saturday:

"We are told that the party in possession of the administration of the General Government have arranged to have *one hundred thousand extra copies* of their official paper, *The Globe,* regularly pressed off and sent by the mails from this until the election is decided, to such direction as may be designated by their controlling committees."

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS,
And Bills of Exchange, for sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

New York, August 4.

From several late arrivals at this port we make the following extracts of Foreign news:

London, June 25th.

The answers to inquiries this forenoon at St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn street, that Sir Walter Scott had passed a more comfortable night, and had greatly improved since yesterday. Notwithstanding, his recovery is considered doubtful. The whole of his family reside at the same hotel at present.

Re-appearance of the Cholera in London.—We regret that it is our painful duty to inform our readers that this dreadful disease, although smothered for a time, has broken out again with renewed virulence in the eastern districts of the metropolis. There have been, within the last week, upwards of twenty-one cases in Whitechapel; and in the workhouse of that parish, one day last week, there were actually thirteen decided cases of cholera at one time. It will be seen in another part of our paper, that the cholera is already at Liverpool, York and Chatham, and that in Ireland its ravages are awfully extended.

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

At Liverpool there were, June 19th, new cases 43, deaths 8; 20th, new cases 48, deaths 16; 21st, new cases 29, deaths 15; 22d, new cases 20, deaths 5; 23d, new cases 39, deaths 10; 24th and 25th, new cases 111, deaths 28. Total, from commencement on 12th May, new cases 583, deaths 186.

Attack upon the King.—We lament that we are under the necessity of noticing an atrocious outrage committed on the person of his Majesty, at Ascot Heath Races, by a ruffian who, instead of expressing any feeling of regret, actually gloried in it. Immediately on the termination of the first race, his Majesty, who was at the window of the Royal Stand, was observed to start; on inquiry it turned out that a stone had been thrown, which had struck his Majesty's hat, fortunately without doing any injury; the stone struck our venerable Sovereign on the forehead, just above the rim of the hat, which was fortunately on his head at the time. The sound was so loud that the moment the stone reached its destination, it was distinctly heard throughout the room. The King was either stunned, or so much astonished at the moment, as to fall back two or three paces, and exclaimed, "My ——! I am hit!" At this instant the same ruffian threw another stone, which struck the wood-work of the window, and fell to the ground. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence was close to his Royal Parent, and taking him by the hand led him to a chair, inquiring with the utmost agitation if he were injured? The Queen, Lady Errol, and all in the room, were equally alarmed and horror struck. Happily his Majesty soon relieved their anxiety, and taking off his hat, and placing his hand on the spot where the blow had fallen, declared with a smile that he was unhurt. Providentially his Majesty's hat preserved him from consequences which might otherwise have been most serious. The first moment of surprize and alarm being over, his Majesty received the affectionate congratulations of the Queen and those by whom he was surrounded, while the Countess of Errol (his daughter) burst into an agony of tears, and could with difficulty be persuaded that there was no further danger to be apprehended.

While this painful scene was exhibited on the Royal Stand, the attention of the populace was directed to what was going on beneath. The ruffian had scarcely thrown the stones (which was the work of a moment) when he was seized by a gentleman, who afterwards proved to be a Captain Smith of the Royal Navy, a resident at Windsor, and by another gentleman named Turner, who had been a witness to the transaction. The Bow street officers who were on the spot rushed to their assistance, and Taunton and Gardiner conducted the now passive prisoner to the Magistrate's room, under the Stand, contiguous to that of the King, where he was detained in proper custody till the subsequent examination. In a little more than three minutes after the occurrence, the King rose from his chair and presented himself at the window. The moment it was seen that his Majesty was unhurt, a simultaneous shout of joy burst from all quarters, which was repeated when the Queen and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence also presented themselves at the window. Three distinct cheers were then given with such enthusiasm that the feelings of the populace could not be mistaken; there was a heartiness and sincerity in their expression which left no doubt of the horror and indignation with which they viewed the dastardly attack.

London, June 21.—It will be seen that both Houses of Parliament agreed last night, unanimously, upon an address to the King, on occasion of the brutal outrage offered to his Majesty's sacred person at Ascot. If the whole nation could speak its feelings through such a channel, the address would contain but one unmixed expression of disgust and horror.

London, June 24.—The deluded wretch who attacked his Majesty's person is now awaiting his punishment: we leave it to the Tory Journals to concoct his defence.

London, June 26th, (evening.)—The most important foreign news obtained by the Continental arrivals to-day is from Holland; and by this it would appear that the Dutch are determined to hazard every thing, rather than make those concessions which the Allied Powers have unanimously called upon them to make. The principal outcry raised by the Dutch Government is against the giving up of Antwerp. The proposition has thrown King William into a most violent rage, in which most of his official advisers have participated.

The number of new Cholera cases in Liverpool on the 26th, was 64; deaths 18. On the 27th, new cases 58; deaths 19. Total cases from the beginning, 705; deaths 218.

New York, Aug. 7.

In England, the great questions discussing seem to be, the measures which the Reformed Parliament will have to pass upon, and consequently, the pledges which should be required of candidates presenting themselves for election. Among the leading topics on which pledges are required, are,—1st, the equalization of church livings, the abolition of pluralities, and the residence of incumbents; 2d, the abolition of sinecures, and the reduction of assessed taxes, and all other taxes; 3d, the promoting general economy in all public expenditures; 4th, the extension of the means of universal education; and lastly, though most generally insisted upon, the abolition of slavery.

The state of the church property, and slavery in the West Indies, seem indeed the leading points in all the electoral discussions, and great must be the changes which the weight of public opinion brought to bear at the next elections throughout Great Britain will inevitably effect as to both. The foreign policy of England seems strait forward.—There is no reason to doubt that, in regard to Don Pedro's expedition, if Miguel be left alone to meet and fight his brother, the English will not interfere; but if Spain, or any other power, aids him, the British fleet will join forces with Don Pedro. As regards Poland, it is surmised the mission of Lord Durham to St. Petersburg was to remonstrate against the treatment of that ill-fated country by Russia; and the surmise derives some plausibility from the annexed article from the London Courier.

We understand that a very affecting picture of the state of Poland, under the "clement and magnanimous Czar," bas been laid before Lord Palmerston by the distinguished Polish Refugees now in this country, and that it is of a nature not only to warrant but command instant inquiry on the part of the British government. It is too late now to insist upon the fulfilment of the promise which the Emperor of Russia gave, that the nationality of Poland should be respected—it is even too late on the score of humanity to repair the evils which have taken place; but it is not too late to check the horrible system of oppression and persecution which is at this moment actively at work.

Between France and England there appears entire cordiality. Old Talleyrand had left London, and received on embarking at Dover all the honors—a salute—the band—and a guard of honor, from the garrison. *M. de Mareuil*, who was at Washington, succeeds him in London. The Courier says M. de Talleyrand would have the offer of the Presidency of the Council as the successor of Cassimir Perrier; but that he would not accept unless all the measures of *exception*—that is courts-martial, the state of seige, &c.—were abandoned. The latest accounts leave it to be inferred that he had received and declined, on account of age, the offer of the Presidency.

Holland and Belgium look menacingly at each other, and a new flight of protocols had proceeded from the Conference, but there will be no fighting.

Accounts from Vienna, of 9th June, speak of the Duke of Reichstadt's health as irretrievable.

Much uneasiness exists in the States of the Germanic Confederation; and the whole care of Austria and Prussia, and of the subordinate States, seems to be, to repress the boiling up of the spirit of discontent. We see no reason, however, to believe, that any explosion in Europe is likely soon to occur.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Aug. 7.

Our news boat Eclipse boarded yesterday, says the Courier, the brig Mary Jane, Capt. Steinhauer, from Rochelle. She sailed on the 1st of July, and brings Paris papers of the 27th and Bordeaux papers of the 29th of June.

There seems to be a strong probability that M. Dupin Aine will be selected by Louis Philippe to succeed M. Perier, as President of the Council. The *Constitutionnel*, with which paper M. Dupin is known to be connected contains the following paragraphs, and it is observed they were probably *communicated* by him:

"We believe that we can give the assurance that M. Dupin Aine, in all his conversations with his political friends, and with some of the Ministers, has decidedly given it as his opinion that the state of siege should be immediately removed. He passed the greater part of yesterday at St. Cloud, and there is no doubt that he has expressed the same opinion to his majesty.

It is true, as has been announced by some of the journals this morning, that the re-organization of the Ministry is now going forward seriously. But at the same time it is stated that the principal obstacle to the conclusion of the new arrangements is Marshal Soult, who has declared, that if a President of the Council is appointed, he will retire from the Cabinet."

An ex-Colonel, M. Kersabiec, has been tried before a military commission at Nantes, and found guilty of having formed part of an armed body of men, whose object was to change the Government, and of exciting the inhabitants to revolt, but in consequence of some extenuating circumstances, the Court sentenced him to transportation instead of condemning him to death. This caused considerable agitation in the city, and large assemblages of the people in the streets. The National Guard and some troops of the line were called out, but through the exertions of Gen. Solignac, who commands in the western departments, bloodshed was prevented. Some arrests were made and reinforcements sent to the city in consequence of the necessity of guarding against attempts at releasing any of the Carlists under arrest there.

A student of the Veterinary School at Alfort, found guilty by the Military Commission of Paris of havidg taken part in the late insurrection, has been condemned to eight years imprisonment.

Vienna, June 17.

We learn that the Duchess of Parma, who was expected here yesterday, is ill at Trieste, of intermittent fever. The recovery of her son is still despaired of.

Paris, June 20.

At this moment we are advised, a French fleet is arming, for the purpose of entering the Scheldt on the day fixed by the last protocol for the solution of the Belgian question.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Deaths in the Hospitals,	17
Private Dwellings,	15
	32

Increase on the number of the preceding [illegible] 32

Liverpool, June 22.—A dull Cotton Market continued until the 15th instant, when we had a revival in the demand, and we have since had an extensive and rather brisk inquiry, and an advance of fully ⅛ per lb. has generally been obtained. The sales of the week ending yesterday, amount to 25,700 bales; of which 13,370 were Uplands, at 5¾ a 7¼, with 60 at 7½.

June 25.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday and to day amount to 5000 bales, at former prices.

June 27.—The demand for Cotton to-day has been good, the sales having been 4000 bags. American, there is no further advance to-day; but there is a general opinion that prices will be rather higher.

HEALTH OF DETROIT—THE INDIAN WAR.

Extract to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated

Detroit, July 29.

"An express has this moment arrived from the command of Gen. Scott at Chicago, bringing letters from that place to the 25th inst.—An officer of the army writes me, that the Cholera had nearly subsided among the troops, "and, it adds, we do not apprehend much further ravages from it." The steamboat William Penn had arrived at Chicago, with two or three additional companies, from Mackinac and the Sault Ste. Marie, all in good health. She had then come over to the river St Joseph's in order to transport Major Thompson's command to Chicago. This command, you will recollect, had marched from Fort Gratiot by land to join Gen. Scott. The sky begins to clear up.

The Gen. was about to set out from Chicago for the Mississippi.

The intelligence from Gen. Atkinson is, that he had penetrated the swamps in pursuit of the Indians under Black Hawk. They had, in consequence, dispersed, and General Dodge, with his mounted rangers, had gone in pursuit of them. No peace is to be made with them until their chief is taken, killed, or surrendered. Such is believed to have been the positive instruction of the Government.

We are here free from Cholera, and hope long to continue so."

From the Detroit Journal of August 1.

Intelligence from the Frontiers.—By an express which arrived here last Sunday, we have dates from Chicago as late as the 24th ult. The William Penn had reached that place with four companies of troops, and we are happy to learn no case of sickness occurred while on the voyage. Two or three cases of Cholera occurred, however, soon after the troops had landed, and about the same number had occurred among those under the command of Major Whistler. A few of the citizens had been attacked with the common disease, but it was not apprehended that it would spread much. The general health of the troops was much improved The schrs. Huron, Commerce and Marengo, freighted with public stores, had arrived; and the Napoleon was near at hand.

Intelligence from Gen. Atkinson had been received at Chicago by express, up to July 22. The swamp occupied by the main body of Indians had been penetrated, and Black Hawk and his warriors, with women and children, had fled, as was supposed, towards the Mississippi, with intent to cross. They were pursued by Generals Dodge and Henry, with 900 mounted men.

When the express left Chicago, Gen. Scott was about to join the pursuing army in person, leaving the troops to follow when fit for field service. Gov. Miller, of Missouri, had called out 1,200 militia.

In consequence of the above intelligence, the requisition for militia from this Territory has been countermanded.

Defeat of the Black Hawk.—By the schr. President, which arrived here yesterday, letters have been received from Fort Howard, which announce the gratifying intelligence of the defeat of Black Hawk and his warriors. The details of the engagement are conced in the following letter, which has been politely furnished us.

Fort Howard, July 25th, 1832.

Dear Sir:—Last evening we received the intelligence of a battle having been fought between Gen. Dodge and his division, and the Sacs and Foxes, in which the former were victorious. The particulars, as stated in Capt. Plympton's letter to Capt. Clark, are these: Parquett, with a few Winnebagoes, left the Portage a few days since, to proceed to General Dodge's army, and guide them to the Sac camp.—On Saturday morning last, 21st inst. Gen. Dodge sent his Adjutant to report to Gen. Atkinson of his move ments. He had not proceeded far, before he came up with the Sacs' and Foxes' trail, directing their course to the Wisconsin river. He immediately returned and reported the circumstance to General Dodge, who pursued and overtook them about sundown of the same day, Saturday, on the left bank of the Ouisconsin, and about 40 miles from Fort Winnebago, when the fight ensued—the Indians at the same time retreating. The night being very dark, they found it impossible to pursue them. They had found, when Parquett left them, which was early the next morning, 16 Indians killed, and but one white man killed, and 4 wounded. Parquett thinks not less tnan 40 Indians fell in the engagement.

Gen. Dodge was to start early that morning, Sunday, in pursuit, and had no doubt of overtaking them in the course of the day. Their object is to cross the Ouisconsin, at what is called the Ford, and go down on the right bank to the Mississippi. The force of "General Black Hawk" was reported to amount to about *three hundred;* and Parquett is of opinion that it was nearly all of Black Hawk's army. The force under Gen. Dodge being about 900 men, with but six days' provisions, he has sent to Gen. Atkinson to request that all the mounted men under his command might join him, which will probably put an end to the war in a short time.

The Sacs and Foxes are in a starving condition, many of them being found dead on their trail, and at their camp, perfectly emaciated.

General Atkinson is reported to be somewhere on Rock River, and engaged in building a fort. Capt. P. says it is probable company A will be ordered home in a short time."

The Murderer Arrested.—A gentleman from Morganton informs us, that Sheriff Butler, Col. James Erwin and Capt. Chas. McDowell have succeeded in apprehending Tisdale Spencer, in Gasconade county, Mississippi, to which place he had been traced, and have brought him back to Burke county and lodged him in jail, who stands charged with the murder of Mr. James Murphey, in November last. He will probably be triend at the October term of the Superior Court.

Ruth. Spectator.

CHOLERA ARTICLES.

ON THE DANGER OF REMOVING FROM THE CITY IN TIME OF CHOLERA.

(Written in Paris a month after the invasion of the Epidemic.)

At a time when so many are flying through fear of the Cholera Morbus it is not unseasonable to inquire, under a medical point of view, whether this emigration is dictated by prudence. There is danger in remaining, there is also in flying. On which side are the chances the most favorable. We do not hesitate to affirm that the safest part now to take is to remain at home.

Certainly it seems natural to endeavor to escape from beneath the epidemic cloud hanging over us, and to seek an air that can be breathed with less anxiety. But such is the character of this travelling plague now moving over Europe, that unless in the countries which it has already visited, there is no asylum left in which it may not steal upon us unawares. Paris, was quiet, shut off from the Cholera, by the sea, and intermediary departments, when it suddenly surprised us, without any premonitory signals of its advance.

We hear every day, from every point of the broad sweep which the Cholera is taking, that the persons first attacked had arrived from Paris. They had there contracted a predisposition for it, and whether the fatigue of travelling, or some other exhaustion brought on the crisis, they were struck in places where it is doubtful that they found the assistance, which was extended so promptly and abundantly in the Epidemic focus itself. To this danger those who remove abroad expose themselves; and it is a rational argument for remaing at home.

In the next place, man can harden himself to any thing, even to the most insalubrious atmosphere; the inhabitants of the bogs and fens grow accustomed to the unwholesome mists; the European who has long resided under the tropics, has no dread of the diseases so fatal to the newly arrived; by degrees the habit of taking poisons can inure the stomach to receive large doses of the most active kind without effect. It is the same with us who have lived for a month in the focus of the cholera, we have all suffered more or less, but our organs have become accustomed; we are, as it may be, acclimated, and our chances of contracting the Cholera are proportionately diminished. This apprenticeship will be lost, if we, for a short time, should go abroad to breathe better air; if the Cholera breaks out in our new place of refuge, it will find our organization as unresisting as if we had never been exposed to its influence. Those who now fly the city lose therefore the advantage of having thus far braved the danger and escaped or surmounted it.

But not only have we become strengthened by habit against the cholera, but the cause of the disease is here diminishing in intensity. All severe epidemics are similar in progress. At first, almost all that are smitten fall victims; then the malignancy becomes attenuated, exhausted, and finally disappears. In all the long course of the cholera from India to France, the same has been noticed. At its first invasion, the number of deaths nearly equal the number of cases. Then the epidemic influence grows feebler; the disease becomes more manageable to medicine, and the number of cures is strikingly consoling. It is in this stage of diminished intensity that the cholera now exists in Paris; and in flying from that capital each one runs the risk of being surprised by the cholera in some spot where it is just appearing, in its first and merciless intensity; for none can foresee what spot will by preference be selected by it, no one knows what spot, if any, will be spared, or where, however remote, it may not capriciously direct its ravages.

To resume—those who fly from the city, run the risk of being attacked on the way, and of finding but poor assistance or none. They lose the advantage of being acclimated for a month; and they move from the place where the disease is diminishing, to take refuge at some point where, in all likelihood, the disease is destined to break out, in all its terrors, only a little later in its course and date, than with us.—*Gazette Medicale.*

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Messrs. Shields & Ashburn,—A death occurred in this County on Friday morning under very distressing circumstances. A man, travelling on foot, called late on Thursday evening at the house of a colored man, on the Norfolk and Suffolk road, 5 miles from the latter place, and was immediately taken with vomiting and other severe symptoms which by the morning of Friday terminated his life. The colored man and his wife, under the influence of a belief that the stranger had the Cholera, and that the disease was contagious, refused him permission to remain in their house, and accordingly removed him to the road side, where he remained in the open air until he died. The neighbors were not acquainted with these circumstances until after the man's death. He had with him a canvass bag containing various tools, such as are used, I believe, by sail makers, on which was written "*E. McLauchlin, (or McLaughter,)* 63 *sail maker.*"—He left Portsmouth, according to his statement to the colored man, some days previous to his death, and had been drinking freely on the road.

On Saturday night the wife of the colored man, near whose house the white man died, was taken alarmingly ill and died. This occurrence is exceedingly to be regretted, in as much as its tendency is to increase an impression already too prevalent, that the Cholera is contagious. It is so important to the happiness and well being of the community among whom I reside, to counteract this impression, that I feel impelled to state my reasons for supposing that the death of this coloured woman was *not produced* by any poisonous or malignant agent derived from the unfortunate white man.

I wish it understood that I do not pronounce that the man or woman died of Cholera, not having seen either until they were dead, nor did any other Physician, such howecer is the prevailing impression.

Admitting the white man to have died of Cholera and the woman's death may be satisfactorily accounted for, without the aid of contagion.

The woman was previously in bad health—the fact that her husband and herself placed the poor man in the open air to suffer and die, proves that they must have been exceedingly alarmed. May not fear acting upon her debilitated system have caused her sudden death?

No doubt exists in my mind but that the peculiar state of the atmosphere which is productive of cholera, now prevails throughout the neighborhood. The disease is prevailing with much malignancy Suffolk, only 5 miles distant. I have seen a case more than a mile distant from this colored residence, having most of the symptoms of Cholera not however in its most malignant form. This occurred two days before the white man's arrival the neighborhood. Another case, 6 miles occurred on Friday night. These facts prove conclusively I think, that the atmosphere of neighborhood is possessed of the poisonous principle which causes this disease, and that the colored man's death may have been produced, without agency of any poison derived from the diseased man.

Having already witnessed in the few cases within my knowledge, the unhappy influence of belief in the contagious character of Cholera, no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that full half of its dreaded effects will be averted if a desired impression can be made on the public mind, that it is *not communicable from a diseased* to a healthy subject. Ought not this impression to be made well nigh unanimous voice of the profession, who opportunities for close and rigid observation have been afforded.

C. FINNEY, M. D.

Nansemond, August 6th, 1832.

Scarcely a doubt remains that the Spasmodic *Cholera* will be felt in this place, in a greater or less degree. It is gradually approaching, and, before we are aware of its presence, may be in the midst of us. It may be expected to make its first and rudest assaults on the laborers now employed on our Avenue and the Canal. What provision has been made for their case, or for other cases, in which private accommodations are wanting? Are the subjects to this complaint to be suffered to die unsheltered and unattended? Or has the City Councils, wide awake to the calls of humanity or even to the instinct of self-preservation provided the necessary hospitals and attendance? If not, the voice of our fellow citizens loudly calls for the immediate erection of a spacious temporary hospital on some elevated ground, sufficiently remote from the more populous of our streets. If the Council has not moved in the business, and cannot move with sufficient promptitude, the Mayor of the City would do himself credit by taking upon himself the responsibility, under the direction of the Board of Health, of the necessary expenditure.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from Horatio Gates & Co. to the Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated Montreal, July 30th, 1832—"We have an increase of Cholera for a few days past—ten, fifteen, and twenty dying per day; most of the cases proving very malignant and fatal, and among its victims a number of our most respectable and valuable citizens.

A highly respectable member of the Medical Faculty requests us to suggest to those who have the management of *laboring people* the propriety, at this particular juncture, of suspending their labors during the extreme heat of the day, say from 12 M. to 3 P. M. as during those hours, the heat being most oppressive, perspiration is consequently greatest, which renders them more liable to disease. Interest and humanity unite in asking attention to this suggestion.—*N. Beacon.*

A physician at Warsaw, wishing to make an experiment proposed to a very robust man to lie in the bed where a person had died of the Cholera. As a considerable reward was offered him for so doing, he agreed to the proposal; but the man was scarcely in bed when his imagination began to work, and made him uneasy, he felt all the symptoms of cholera and died, notwithstanding the medical assistance that was afforded him. The physicians afterwards declared that no one who had died of the Cholera had previously slept in the bed. This fact proves that the fear produced by the imagination has a share in promoting the disease.—*Paris paper.*

Reception of the Veto in Missouri.—The Message of Gen Jackson vetoing the United States Bank, was received at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 22d ult., and excited the highest disapprobation of both parties. The St. Louis Beacon, a strong Jackson paper, says—"Having expressed our opinion in favor of re-chartering that valuable institution, we regret to say, that the Veto Message gives us no reason to change that opinion." A portion of the Jackson and Benton men held a meeting and adopted resolutions approving of the Veto.

From the Washington (N. C.) Union.

COST OF DRINKING BRANDY

I bought a barrel of Brandy to drink in my family and treat my neighbors, for which I gave	$15 00
I kept a correct account of expenses, and at the drinking of every quart some of my drinking associates ate one meal of victuals with me, (that they would not if they had not been waiting for another drink,) worth 25 cents, making on the barrel	32 00
At the drinking of every half gallon I lost one day's work, worth 50 cents, making	32 00
At the end of eight months my brandy was out. I generally devote *one day in every week* to go to town, or other places, to make bargains or settle accounts; and every time I went in company with my drinking comrades, I had to buy a quart of brandy, at 25 cents, being, in the above-mentioned time of eight months, 32 days, making	8 00
Making an aggregate amount of	$87 00

Brandy drinkers, count the cost, and see if you can give away a barrel of brandy cheaper than this, and still pass for a right good fellow.

A BRANDY DRINKER.

[The above Communication shows incontrovertibly, the great loss of money, of time, and I may add of health, and soundness of judgment, incident to the practice of drinking ardent spirits. Here is a sum of $130 annually paid for that which is neither bread nor benefit! The author speaks from experience of a practice, in which he knows *others* have equally participated. Consider the loss of money thus put annually into the hands of the persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, *(thus furnishing them with the means f perpetuating the evil.)* It amounts to $46 from *one* man. Besides this, $48 is thrown away, lost labor to the community; and $36 expended in *false* hospitality. For I would contend, that to make a man drunk and keep him so, is not generous hospitality, but downright ill treatment.

A FRIEND TO FARMERS.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1832.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CUMBERLAND.—John D. Toomer, Senate, without opposition; John D. Eccles and Dav. McNeill, Commons.—State of the poll, Eccles 606, McNeill 570, John Smith 522, John McKay 300.

TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.—Louis D. Henry, without opposition.

Sheriff.—John McLean.—State of the poll, McLean 578, David Gillis 571.

Wardens of the Poor.—Fayetteville District, Jas. Hart, Wm. Waddill and Jno. McRae.—Upper District, A. S. McNeill, J. C. Williams and A. McDiarmid.—Lower District, Neill Beard, Jonathan Evans and William McMillan.

ROBESON.—S. Howell, Senate; Alex. Watson and Benj. Lee, Commons.

Sheriff.—John Brown.

FRANKLIN.—W. P. Williams, Senate; A. Lancaster and Nat. Tunstall, Commons.

Sheriff.—Augustine Perry.

WARREN.—John H. Hawkins, Senate; T. J. Judkins and John Bragg, Commons.

Sheriff.—Wm. G. Jones.

BEAUFORT.—Joseph B. Hinton, Senate, H. S. Clark and R. S. Bonner, Commons.

Sheriff.—Stephen Owens.

PITT.—A. Moye, Senate; James Blow and Thos. Jordan, Commons.

Sheriff.—H. Albritton.

GRANVILLE.—T. W. Norman, Senate; S. O'Brien and John C. Ridley, Commons.

Sheriff.—Leslie Gilliam.

BERTIE.—G. O. Askew, S; L. Thompson and D. Outlaw, Commons.

Sheriff.—L. Bond.

NASH.—W. W. Boddie, Senate; Jos. Arrington and George Boddie, Commons.

Sheriff.—S. W. W. Vick.

JOHNSTON.—H. Wilder, Senate; John McLeod and Josiah Adams, Commons.

Sheriff.—A. S. Ballinger.

WAYNE.—James Rhodes, Senate; Jno. Broadhurst and P. Cromwell, Commons.

CURRITUCK.—J. Lindsey, Senate; John B. Jones and B. T. Simmons, Commons.

BLADEN.—R. T. Melvin, Senate; J. I. McMillan and R. Lyon, Commons.

Sheriff.—Sam'l Cain.

BRUNSWICK.—W. R. Hall, Senate; J. A. Laspeyre and Jno. Waddell, Commons.

Sheriff.—Asa Russ.

NEW HANOVER.—Joseph Lamb, Senate; Thomas Hill and L. H. Marsteller, Commons. State of the poll, Senate, Lamb 247, M. W. Campbell 181.—Commons, Hill 439, Marsteller 421, Wm. J. Wright 396.

TOWN OF WILMINGTON.—Daniel Sherwood, without opposition.

Sheriff.—Gabriel Holmes, Jr. State of the poll, Holmes 656, W. S. Larkins 233.

CHATHAM.—Nathan A. Stedman, Senate; Hugh McQueen and John Guthrie, Commons.

Sheriff.—H. D. Bridges; beating his opponent two to one.

MONTGOMERY.—James M. Lilly, Senate; Francis Locke and Pleasant M. Mask, Commons.

Sheriff.—John M. Allen, without opposition.

RICHMOND.—W. F. Leak, Senate; Isaac Dockery and Duncan McLaurin, Commons. State of the poll, Senate, Leak 385, James Murphey 135; Commons, Dockery 463, McLaurin 415, Williams 396, Gibson 273.

Sheriff.—William Crawford, without opposition.

MOORE.—Josiah Tyson, Senate; J. H. Montgomery and William Wadsworth, Commons. State of the poll, Senate, Tyson 283, Duncan Murchison 236, Nevin McLeran 59; Commons, Montgomery 633, Wadsworth 655, John B. Kelly 405.

Sheriff.—Norman McDonald. State of the poll, McDonald 504, Archibald Monroe 371.

SAMPSON.—Edward C. Gavin, Senate, by a majority of 22 votes; A. C. Monk and D. Sloan, Commons.

Sheriff.—Curtis Thompson, by a majority of 120 votes over T. K. Morissey, Esq., the former Sheriff.

WAKE.—Henry Seawell, Senate; Charles L. Hinton and Nathaniel G. Rand, Commons.

Sheriff.—P. Burt.

ANSON.—W. A. Morris, Senate; Thos. D. Parke and J. G. Culverson, Commons.

Sheriff.—Hampton B. Hammonds.

DUPLIN.—John E. Hussey, Senate; Joseph Gillespie and ——— Grady, Commons.

Sheriff.—James K. Hill.

The Cholera.—The following are the daily reports in New York, for the past week:

Aug. 3.—New cases 98; deaths 24.
Aug. 4.—New cases 88; deaths 30.
Aug. 5.—New cases 95; deaths 29.
Aug. 6.—New cases 98; deaths 36.
Aug. 7.—New cases 89; deaths 32.
Aug. 8.—New cases 82; deaths 21.

☞ No new cases to-day at Bellevue, Yorkville, and Harlaem.

Aug. 9.—New cases 73; deaths 28.

Whole number of cases 4638; deaths 1842.

In Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—New cases 45; deaths 13. Aug. 5.—New cases 65; deaths 26. Aug. 6.—New cases 176; deaths 71.—Aug. 7.—New cases 136; deaths 73.

In Norfolk, Aug. 6.—New cases 31; deaths 12.—3 white, and 9 coloured. Aug. 7.—New cases 34; deaths 10—5 white, and 5 coloured. Aug. 8.—New cases 25—2 white, and 23 coloured; deaths 9—coloured. Aug. 9.—New cases 48; deaths 20.

In Portsmouth, Aug. 6.—New cases 15; deaths 6. Aug. 7.—New cases 12; deaths 4. Aug. 8.—New cases 18; deaths 11. Aug. 9.—New cases 18; deaths 10.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Norfolk Beacon, dated Suffolk, 8th August, 1832.

"There have been 13 cases of Cholera in this place and its vicinity, which have terminated fatally—2 whites, and 11 blacks. Several cases now remain, and it is believed they will generally recover."

In Providence, the disease appeared on the 1st August, on which day there were 4 cases, all of which terminated fatally. On the 2d, no new case appeared. The Board of Health state that the City is entirely clear of Cholera.

Brooklyn, Aug. 6.—New cases 6; deaths 5. There were 3 deaths at Flatbush in addition to the above. Aug. 7.—New cases 12; deaths 4.

Sing-Sing State Prison, Aug. 4.—New cases 10; deaths 7. The Cholera has made its appearance in the County Poor-house, about half a mile east of the village. Total cases in the Poor-house on Saturday, 42; deaths 20. Sunday, 13 new cases; 5 deaths. Monday, 20 new cases; 5 deaths. General sick list, 223; ordinary deaths 6. Total by Cholera since 14th July, 73.

Whole number of convicts, 939.

Albany, Aug. 5.—New cases 19; deaths 2.

A Northern paper says that the Cholera never attacks persons who pay punctually for their newspaper; but that those who do not should look out for cramps and spasms. As the disease approaches North Carolina, we begin to feel dreadfully alarmed for some of our *patrons*,—those of them who have stood by us through good report and through evil report—to encourage us—but whose Cash we have seldom or never had the pleasure of fingering. We earnestly advise all such to quiet our conscience and our claims at the same time that they propitiate the dreaded Cholera.

Van Buren and the Tariff.—The following is the proof, which we promised some weeks ago, that Mr. Van Buren was a high Tariffite before he was instructed by the Legislature of New York. This Speech was made in July 1827, the Legislature instructed him during the following winter, and the Tariff act was passed in the Spring of 1828. Where was the need of instructions to a man who held such sentiments as the following? Does it not afford countenance to the assertion often made, that he managed to get the Legislature to instruct him so that he might afterwards throw the odium off his own shoulders upon that body?

Extract from a speech made by Mr. Van Buren at a Tariff meeting held at Albany, July 1827.

"Every American, whether his domicil was in the east or the west, in the north or the south, wish them (i. e. domestic manufacturers) success. They were closely connected with the welfare and prosperity of the country, rendering labor productive, creating and diffusing wealth, affording honest, if not lucrative, employment, raising up within ourselves the means of independence, and opening home markets for the production of our agriculture. As such they had been regarded and steadily encouraged by the State and the nation almost since the foundation of the Government."

"In regard to it (the question of protection) there is, in this State, with the exception of the portion of the inhabitants of our chief city, and others of more limited extent, no diversity of opinion. The policy of extending a fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country, through legislative enactments, is and has for many years been, the established sentiment of the State. Upon that subject the gentlemen who had preceded him, he said, made very sensible, and for the most part, judicious remarks; but here, at least, they related to a by-gone question. But as to the extent to which that protection ought to go, and the best means of applying it, we differ among ourselves, and should probably continue to do so as long as there were different interests amongst us. Upon the general subject, the sentiment of the State now is and long has been in accordance with the acts of the government."

"*He knew that the wool growers had not for* THE TIME BEING, A GOOD MARKET FOR THEIR WOOL; FOR HE HAD HIMSELF TWO SHEARINGS OF NO INCONSIDERABLE AMOUNT ON HAND. He knew, too, that the farmers had not obtained good prices for their produce, and he could assure them that it should not be any fault of his if they were not obtained; but it was nevertheless true, that the attentive observer could witness every where throughout the State the smiles of prosperity and plenty. Is this, he asked, a picture of imagination, or is it reality; gratifying, consoling, heart cheering reality. He put it to the knowledge and observation of every man who heard him, whether there was any thing more certain than there is no spot on God's earth more prosperous and happy than the state of New York.—If there was a citizen of the State who doubted it, let him travel, and he will be convinced of his error; *and if he can desire to witness a picture of the reverse, let him pass through the southern states, of which so much has been said; and if he did not return satisfied with the superior prosperity of his own State, he, Mr. V B. would acknowledge his incapacity to judge in this matter.*"

His situation in reference to the wool growers interests was well known to the most of them. He had, at present, invested more than $20,000 *in sheep and farms and which he meant to devote to that business.*"

Remarks of the Norfolk Herald.

Mr. Van Buren, it seems, had evidences before him that under the tariff policy the Southern States were declining, while New York was rapidly advancing in prosperity from the same cause; and what did Mr. Van Buren do? Exert his influence to relieve the pressure on the South? No, in good sooth,—he increased the pressure: having 20,000 dollars invested in sheep and farms himself, he voted to increase the duty on woollen goods, because by so doing he secured to himself, the benefit of a protecting duty on unmanufactured wool.

It is only for the purpose of rendering to the Journal that justice which it has denied to us, that we again speak of it. We have in one particular been in error, and hasten to acknowledge it.

We denied having ever said that "we had no confidence in Gen. Jackson." We had no recollection of ever having made such a remark; but it appears that in the Observer of April 20, 1831, we did say, we "had no confidence in the present Executive." We *ought not* to have made so general a remark, and having no recollection of it, we presumed that we *had not*. We have always believed that if *Gen. Jackson* had followed the dictates of his own judgment, and the counsels of good men, the *Executive* would have acted very differently from what he has.

In relation to Mr. Calhoun and Nullification, the Journal labours under a misunderstanding. It appears to consider Mr. Calhoun's Exposition of last year as going the length of Nullification, and charges us with advocating his election after its appearance. We did not so regard it; we looked upon it as setting forth the Southern or Virginia doctrine of State Rights, not the South Carolina doctrine of Nullification. The extracts published in the last Journal show this, as could be much more fully shown by others. We have since been convinced that he does hold that doctrine. But again declare, that to the best of our recollection, not a line has appeared in this paper in advocacy of his election to the Presidency since we have known or believed him to be a Nullifier. We still admire and respect him for his talents and virtues, but consider his views on that subject as incompatible with the Presidency of the United States.

With all the pitiful insinuations and pettifoggery of the remainder of the article in the last Journal, we will have nothing to do.

The Charlotte Journal of the 7th inst., says "since the publication of our last paper, we have been blessed with benevolent showers of rain, and the prospects of the farmers have brightened very much, although not more than one third of the usual crop will be made."

From the Raleigh Star.

POST OFFICES.—The following list embraces such Post Offices in this State, as have been established and discontinued, and those whose names have been changed, during the six months ending on the 1st ult.

ESTABLISHED.

Counties.	*Offices.*
Bladen,	Mallett's Mills.
do.	Robinson.
Buncombe,	Sulphur Springs.
Burke,	Cataba View.
do.	Janesville.
do.	Harper's Store.
do.	Military Grove.
do.	Whiteland.
do.	Young's.
Chatham,	Grove.
do.	Ramsay's Mills.
do.	Trade's Hill.
Cumberland,	Johnsonville.
do.	Harrington's Mills.
do.	Monroe.*
Currituck,	Cornjock.
Davidson,	Dobson's Store.
do.	Midway.
do.	Mount Lebanon.
Edgecomb,	Roundtree Bridge.
Granville,	Asylum.
Haywood,	Scott's Church.
Hyde,	Lake Landing.
Iredell,	Smith's Cross Roads.
Johnston,	Pine Grove.
Lincoln,	Berry's.
do.	Catawba Springs.
Mecklenburg,	Jeffersonville.
Moore,	Mount Airy.
do.	Solemn Grove.
Northampton,	Green Plains.
Orange,	Round Hill.
Person,	Cameron's Mills.
Pitt,	Pactolus.
Randolph,	Lanesville.
do.	Walker's Mills.
Robeson,	Davis.
do.	Tuton's.
Rockingham,	Wattsburgh.
Rutherford,	Bushy Creek.
do.	Harrisville.
do.	Sandy Plains.
Stokes,	Bethabara.
do.	Henly's.
Surry,	Tom's Creek.

DISCONTINUED.

Bertie,	Mount Gould.
Chatham,	Prince's Bridge.
Franklin,	Hayesville.
Iredell,	Allison's.
Lincoln,	Mount Welcome.
Rutherford,	Beaverdam.
do.	Chimney Rock.
Wake,	Middle Creek.

CHANGED.

Anson,	Taylor's Store, to Jenkins's Store.
Ashe,	Cove Creek, to Mast's.
Granville,	Wilton, to Ford Creek.
Rockingham,	Troublesome Iron Works, to Monroeton.
Stokes,	Dobson's Cross Roads, to Kerner's Cross Roads.

*We regret to learn from a Subscriber that this Office has not yet been troubled with a mail.—*Obser.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, July 6, 1832.

SIR: Having understood that the special committee on live oak affairs will not, from their numerous engagements, have it in their power to make a detailed report on the several points referred to them, I have to request that you will, as chairman of that committee, say, whether the charges made in the House of Representatives against me, viz. suppressing an important document in relation to the quantity of live oak growing on the public lands, and increasing the salaries of the agents to an unusual and improper extent, are in your opinion, from the *data* furnished you by the Secretary of the Navy, shown to be unjust, and also, whether the Secretary of the Navy was not urged, in the most earnest manner, by the Naval Committee, in February, 1831, to increase the number of agents, as was subsequently done.

I have the honor to be, your's, respectfully,

JN. BRANCH.

To the Hon. Mr. Bouldin,
Chairman of the Committee on Live Oak.

House of Representatives, 14th July, 1832.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst. I have read, and duly considered its contents. You rightly suppose that no report is contemplated by the special committee on the subject of the oak. I felt some hesitation in answering your inquiries. The delay of the report alluded to did not arise from the least doubt or difficulty about the questions you ask, but from the determination of the committee to collect all the facts in their power relative to the general question, and the occurrence of engrossing public questions. But as the report has been for some time expected, and I have not lately made any move in it, I deem it proper in this manner to state: That the document referred to in your letter was not suppressed, but was, by you, (as Secretary of the Navy,) communicated to the Naval Committee, as appears by the report of the present Secretary.

2dly. There is no ground disclosed by the documents and evidence for the slightest suspicion, that you, while Secretary of the Navy, on the ground of favoritism, or any other ground, improperly increased the allowances or the wages of live oak agents. In fact these wages were *not* increased at all. In answer to your last question, I will copy the words of the report of the Naval Committee on the 26th February, 1831, which bear directly on the point; they are as follows: "The committee are of opinion, that the examinations of the public, and other lands, to ascertain the quantity and quality of the live oak, should be prosecuted with *increased industry* and *adequate force.*"

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. BOULDIN.

The Hon. JOHN BRANCH.

It appears by the Journal of Commerce, that the New York Insurance Companies, who gained of the Marshal of Philadelphia the great Tea suit, have had paid over to them the following sums:

Ocean Insurance Company,	$31,323 14
Pacific Insurance Company,	42,591 68
Neptune Insurance Company,	11,882 25
National Insurance Company,	16,849 86
American Insurance Company,	20,293 01
Niagara Insurance Company,	16,201 85
Merchants' Fire Insurance Co'my,	25,876 25
Atlantic Insurance Company,	28,977 55
Total,	$194,005 59

A meeting of the male members of the Methodist Church in this place, was held on Monday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the demoralizing practice of treating at elections, and of concerting measures calculated to put an end to this national evil.

The following is among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we, the male members of the Methodist Mpiscopal Church of Newbern, will not vote for any man who we know to be intemperate himself, or who treats, or employs others to treat, or consents for his friends to do so.—*Spectator.*

Presidential Electors.—The following statement exhibits the number of members of the H. of Representatives and Electors of President, to which each State is entitled, under the new apportionment; also the number of Electors at the last election, the States being arranged according to representative population.

		Reps.	*Electors.* 1832.	*Electors.* 1828.
1.	New York*	40	42	36
2.	Pennsylvania*	28	30	26
3.	Virginia*	21	23	24
4.	Ohio*	19	21	16
5.	N. Carolina†	13	15	16
6.	Kentucky*	13	15	15
7.	Tennessee†	13	15	11
8.	Massachusetts*	12	14	15
9.	S. Carolina‡	9	11	11
10.	Georgia*	9	11	9
11.	Maryland†	8	10	11
12.	Maine†	8	10	9
13.	Indiana*	7	9	5
14.	New Jersey*	6	8	8
15.	Connecticut*	6	8	8
16.	Vermont*	5	7	7
17.	N. Hampshire*	5	7	8
18.	Alabama*	5	7	5
19.	Louisiana*	3	5	5
20.	Illinois*	3	5	3
21.	Rhode Island*	2	4	4
22.	Missouri*	2	4	3
23.	Mississippi*	2	4	3
24.	Delaware*	1	3	3
	Total,	240	288	261

*Electors chosen by the people by general ticket.
†Do. do. by districts.
‡Electors appointed by the Legislature, S. Carolina being the only State where they are not chosen by the people.

From the Raleigh Star.

"Mark how plain a tale shall put them down!" Our readers are aware of the assiduity with which some of the Van Buren Editors in this State, and their drivelling anonymous writers, are labouring to deceive the ignorant part of the community, in relation to the grounds on which Mr. Barbour is supported for the Vice Presidency. They roundly assert that he has been brought forward by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, as the rallying point of the Nullification party. Their mightiest efforts are kept in constant requisition to sustain this allegation; and if ever a charge was established by nothing but a clamorous reiteration of it, then is this well supported. But with the enlightened citizens of North Carolina, assertion is not proof; and they will therefore withhold their assent from this unfounded accusation. Even its authors and promulgators will soon be ashamed of it. The fact that the United States Telegraph denounces Mr. Barbour, is evidence sufficient, even according to their own mode of reasoning, to show that it is untrue. The editor of that paper is the leading advocate of Mr. Calhoun; and if *he* discards Judge Barbour, how can it be pretended that Barbour has been brought out by, and is the rallying point of that party?

The following extracts from an editorial article in the Telegraph of the 3d inst., puts a heavy extinguisher upon the charge:

"The nomination of Mr. Barbour upon the *Jackson* ticket, never received *our* approbation. So far from having a tendency to defeat the wishes of the Jackson party, we foresaw that its tendency would be to strengthen the Jackson party." * * *

"Again, Mr. Barbour never was, in our opinion, a man equal to *these* times. We for ourselves, much prefer that the contest should be between Jackson and Clay, and between Van Buren and Sergeant.—When we understood that Mr. Barbour had made his consent to be put in nomination as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to depend upon the effect it might be supposed, by such men as Thomas Ritchie & Co., to have on Gen. Jackson's re-election, our mind was made up. We have already learnt, to our cost, how dangerous it is to give to public men a reputation for virtue and *disinterested* patriotism, which they do not deserve. The rumor that Judge Barbour stands ready to catch Judge Marshall's old shoes, may not be well founded; but that letter and his late *deification* of Jackson, as connected with it, confirm the misgivings which have heretofore prevented us from feeling any solicitude in his behalf." * * * * * *

"We are aware that Judge Barbour has many ardent admirers; that he is, in many respects, far above either of his competitors for the office to which he has been nominated by his friends; and it is but justice to ourselves to say, that we prefer him to either Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Sergeant; but we are by no means certain that the great interest of the south will be promoted by his election. The great question of constitutional liberty is to be decided within the next four years. Is Mr. Barbour with the south? Or does he not belong to that class of southern politicians, who would form the nucleus around which Ritchie, and his allies of the kitchen cabinet would rally, with much more effect than they could on Mr. Van Buren? We prefer Mr. Barbour to Mr. Van Buren, because we believe him to be more honest, and patriotic; but we are unwilling to enlist as his partisan in the present contest, because, so far from giving any assurance that he will stand by the south in the approaching struggle, every indication, pointing to his future course, satisfies us, that whatever may be his opinions on the great question of constitutional power, he is under the control of circumstances, and may become, as Gen. Jackson has done, the instrument of dividing the south, and thus do much more than Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay could do to enslave the south."

The Telegraph further expresses its preference for Messrs. Elmaker and Wirt over any of the candidates now before the public for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

A voice from Carroll!!—The last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, has raised his warning voice. Could George Washington speak from his grave, his countrymen would receive the same admonition in the present perilous crisis of our free Republican institutions. The Norfolk Herald says,—This venerable patriot, we learn, has declared, that "if Gen. Jackson continues the course that he is now pursuing he will ruin the country."

Prov. Jour.

It must be a great satisfaction to the President's Advisers, that they have, by a late "Roman" measure, accomplished the highly valuable purpose of depressing the value of the stock in the Bank of the United States about 10 per cent. in the market. Uncle Sam's share of the loss is a mere trifle, not worth taking into account; only seven hundred thousand dollars. Huzza! for the Reform! Huzza! Huzza! If we do not get our reward for this piece of loyalty, then has gratitude fled to brutish beasts.—*Nat. Int.*

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—We understand that this delightful summer retreat bids fair to have an unusual number of visiters, the present season—the company already assembled being larger than has been known for some years, at so early a period. This is well. Why should those of our citizens who leave home for the purposes of health or relaxation from business, crowd to the watering places of Virginia and New York, when within our own boundaries, may be found every inducement which they can offer. In all the essentials of good living, kind treatment, salubrious air, pure water, and agreeable society, no more eligible situation can be found than Shocco Springs. Mrs. JOHNSON is indefatigable in her attention to her guests, and omits nothing that can contribute to their happiness and comfort.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Opinion of Mr. Attorney General Taney on the eligibility of S. GWIN to the office to which the President has called him in defiance of the Senate, goes upon the ground that the re-nomination of this individual to the Senate is yet before that body, as not having been finally acted upon. This is an assumption altogether erroneous. The nomination was ordered to lie upon the table of the nation, as the mode of rejecting it most respectful to the President; and he was officially informed that such was the intention of the Senate.—Moreover, by the Rules of the Senate, all depending business dies with the adjournment: The nomination of Mr. Gwin is no more before the Senate at this time, than if it had never been made. The President has appointed him to the office which the Senate had declared that he should not fill, after having in vain, by a second nomination, attempted to induce, the Senate to reconsider its determination. If the President were to appoint himself to be President of the U. States for the next term, notwithstanding the election by the People of another person to that office, he would not more plainly violate the spirit of the Constitution than he has done in the case of Mr. Gwin. We can find no one who can tell us why Mr. Gwin is considered of so much consequence as to induce the President to this arbitrary course. All that we know of him is; that he was for some time a Clerk in the General Post Office, and that the Post Master General gave him a certificate that his *devotion to the President* entitled him to promotion. The Senate, it appears, did not regard this as the *sole* qualification for a public officer; and it is upon this point, in reality, that the President and the Senate have disagreed.

Nat. Int.

The Irish Patriot and Shield, published in Philadelphia, a paper of very extensive circulation, has come out against Gen. Jackson.

The Ourang-Outang, which arrived at Philadelphia a few days since, has died from some disease similar to the Cholera.

To Correspondents.—We think we could satisfy "An Old Republican" of the propriety of withholding his last communication, unless it were materially altered.

"B. H." is received.

DIED,

In Sampson County on the 8th inst., after an illness of three years, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Moses Cox, Esq. in the 33d year of age, leaving a husband and eight small children, to bewail her loss. She died as she lived an irreproachable member of the Baptist Church. In the close of life she expressed the fullest assurance of meeting her Redeemer in peace.—*Communicated.*

At Harrisburg, Pa., on the 4th inst. the celebrated Comedian JEFFERSON, in the 57th year of his age.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8. Beeswax 15 a 17. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 8¾. Corn 60. Flaxseed 100. Flour new 5 a 5 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 34. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

LIME.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

100 Casks first quality Lime, for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

ON HAND.

80 Bags Coffee,
10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 ditto N. E. Rum.

August 14th, 1832. 93-tf.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he now resides, situated on Pedee River, in the upper end of Richmond County, containing 900 Acres *Land*, a part of which is first rate river land, the remaining part fertile and well elevated, (good water.) There are on the premises a new and comfortable dwelling house, kitchen and other necessary out houses, together with two valuable Shad Fisheries, all in complete repair. Those who wish to purchase will please apply early, as I am determined to sell in time sufficient to remove to the west in the course of the ensuing fall.

J. DUMAS.

Richmond County, August 8th, 1832. 93 6w

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN THOMPSON'S Creditors, both in this place and elsewhere, having discharged him from further liability to them, and the said creditors having authorised the Trustees of the said Mr. Thompson, to hand over to him all effects of whatever kind remaining on hand, and which was intended to secure them as far as possible against loss, the Trustees in compliance with their wishes have returned into his hands such effects as they had remaining on hand, among which were notes, accounts &c. all of which he is authorised to collect and settle himself hereafter.

HENRY W. AYER,
For Himself.
JNO. McLERAN,
CHAS. DEWEY,
Formerly Trustees of Mr. Duncan Thompson.

August 11th, 1832. 93-2w.

Taken Up,

AND Committed to the Jail of this place, a small Negro GIRL, supposed to be 12 years of age, and says she belongs to John Livingston, County and State unknown. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

A. McDONALD, *Jailor.*

Carthage, Moore County, August 10th, 1832. 93-3

POETRY.

The following beautiful Poem has been lying by us some weeks. It bears evidence of coming from the gifted pen of the author of the "Marriage of the Sun and Moon," &c.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ODE FOR THE 4TH JULY, 1832.

Where is that spirit, erst
In glad huzzas that burst,
And pealed its trumpet-notes o'er all the land?
Where that illustrious host,
A nation's pride and boast,
In FREEDOM's temple wont, of old, to stand;
Proud, on her sacred shrine to lay
The vows of faithful hearts upon this '*glorious day?*'

Moved by the stirring drum,
Why do not millions come,
With ancient ardour for their country fired,
Up to the holy Fanes,
Where Heaven, in goodness, deigns
T' accept a homage by itself inspired'
Dear to Religion is the strain
That breathes of 'peace on earth,' and kind 'good will to men.'

From North to furthest South
Why, with its brazen mouth,
Speaks not the deafening cannon to the sky;
What time th' exulting thrill
Resounds from hill to hill,
And vale to vale re-echoes in reply?
While to each breeze our free flags, given,
Mingle their mimick stars with the bright orbs of Heaven.

At festive board and hall,
Why do the pæans pall,
That once to rapture roused the patriot's soul?
Why, for our country's cause,
Her heroes, rights and LAWS,
Swell not the shouts, that once defied control?
Why, eloquence subdued and crushed,
And choral songs of bards in death-like silence hushed?

Why is that hallowed WORD
Now seldom lisped, or heard,
(Columbia's ægis in her battle hour!)
UNION, whose magick sound
Opposing interests bound,
And, out of weakness, brought resistless power?
Union from bondage freed our land;
Shoulder to shoulder pressed—and hand engrasped in hand!

But what harsh notes are these,
Borne on the austral breeze?
Unwelcome greetings on fair Freedom's birth!
They bid us arms prepare,
For fell domestick War,
The direst scourge that may afflict the earth!
Division rears her horrid head,
By hate and envy nursed, by wild Ambition bred.

To EUROPE's watchful eyes
What pity and surprise!
'Whilst moulding now her institutes by ours,
She views that pattern marred,
Which won the world's regard,
And a vast Empire sink to petty powers.'
One more *Utopian* bubble burst,
Tyrants may triumph now, and patriots feel the worst!

Shades of our FATHER's! ye,
Such altered times to see,
In vain your blood outpoured on glory's field,
Blush for descendants base,
A weak degenerate race,
Who, what their sires achieved, ignobly yield!—
Still from your graves your warnings call,
"United, ye shall stand—divided, ye must fall!"

Blest INDEPENDENCE! thou
Awhile that lingerest now,
Yet with broad wings expanded, as for flight;
Where shall, in this wide world,
The banner be unfurled,
Or where, on this side Heaven, wilt thou alight?
Unprized and spurned, wilt thou again
Vouchsafe a long abode with rude, ungrateful men?

Day of my country's birth!
Mourning, instead of mirth,
Sadness, instead of joy, beseems thee now,
While Freedom hastens o'er
Her CAMDEN, loved of yore,
To rest her weary foot on BUNKER's brow;
There first oppression's hosts she drave,
Her cradle there was rocked—and there shall be her grave. X.

Hillsborough, N. C.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.
December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.
March 6.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 22, 1832. 81tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

C. P. MaNett.

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.

DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.
Fayetteville, June 19*th*, 1832. 85-3m.

***The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.
March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.
JNO. McLERAN, Jr.
November 15. 54tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,
10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 29.—tf

MACKEREL & NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED,
30 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
15 " No. 3 do.
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.
November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.
May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
November 15. 54tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Mus'ins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

April 24, 1832. JNO. McARN. 77-tf.

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
June 11, 1832. 84tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 26.

Molasses, &c.

Just received from Port Henrietta,
75 Hhds. MOLASSES,
18 Barrels do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.
For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
April 20, 1832. 77tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.
Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4 4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4 4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.
Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

Italian Lustrings, And Swiss Muslins.

THE Subscriber has just received a variety of Rich Fancy Colored, Blue and Jet Black Silks, and

SWISS GOODS.

Rich Barege, and Embroidered Hdkfs.
Long Shawls, and Misses' Scarfs,
Linen Cambrick, and Cambrick Hdkfs.
Green Barege, for Ladies' Veils,
6 4 and 5-4 Parisian Blond Gauze do.
Bobinett Laces and Footings, all widths,
Lace Tippets and Colleretts,
Light Fancy Ginghams,
Gentlemen's Best Bandanna and Flag Hdkfs,
Do Extra Good Black Gloves,
Colored Florences, and Satins, &c. &c.
And will be sold cheap.

July 23d, 1832. HENRY L. JONES. 90tf.

HADLOCK'S *VEGETABLE POWDER,* For Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.
April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.
Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.
Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.
April 17. 76tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.
April 17. 76tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.
June 5, 1832. 83 6m.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBIA, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at Norfolk, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*
March 26. 78-6m

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed, Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.
34tf.

Fayetteville, June 27.